

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

SENT TO D.C.
7-3-03

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: **Calumet Park**

other names/site number: **Park No. 11**

2. Location

street & number : **9801 South Avenue G.** _____ Not for publication

city or town : **Chicago** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code: **60617**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO
Signature of certifying official

7-2-03
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Calumet Park
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District

Calumet Park
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/ park
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ outdoor recreation
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility
OTHER/ field house

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/ park
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ outdoor recreation
RECREATION AND CULTURE/ sports facility
OTHER/ field house

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts Classicism

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: **CONCRETE**

Roof: **ASPHALT TILES**

Walls: **CONCRETE**

Other: **EARTH**
VEGETATION

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheets**

Calumet Park
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Entertainment
Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance **1905- 1953** Significant Dates **1921, 1924**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) **N/A**

Cultural Affiliation **N/A**

Architect/Builder **Chicago South Park Commission**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) **See Continuation Sheets**

Calumet Park
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **199 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 16 455470 4619156 3 16 456211 4617990

2 16 456356 4619181 4 16 456345 4617473

 X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Calumet Park
Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Julia Sniderman Bachrach, Preservation Planning Supervisor**

organization: **Chicago Park District**

date: **Jan. 24, 2003**

street & number: **541 N. Fairbanks Ave.**

telephone: **(312) 742-4698**

city or town: **Chicago**

state: **IL**

zip code: **60611**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **David Doig, General Superintendent, Chicago Park District**

street & number **541 North Fairbanks**

telephone

city or town **Chicago**

state **IL**

zip code **60611**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Calumet Park, Chicago

Narrative Description

Calumet Park is a 199-acre site located along Lake Michigan between 9500 and the Illinois-Indiana State Line in Chicago, Illinois. Conceived as part of a revolutionary system of 14 parks in 1903, Calumet Park was originally known as Park No. 11. Calumet Park consists of sixteen resources: nine contributing and seven non-contributing. The contributing resources include four buildings, four structures and one site consisting of athletic fields, roadways, green space, a promenade, revetment walls and a beach.

While the first ten parks opened to the public in 1905, Calumet Park's development was delayed for many years because the South Park Commissioners had decided to develop a much larger park through additional land acquisition and landfill operations. Preliminary improvements to Calumet Park were made in 1905 to allow people to use the beach, ball fields, tennis courts and a children's wading pool. The public continued to use the park throughout the years as the commissioners worked on getting the government approvals, developing plans, and filling in the extension. A breakwater was constructed in 1918, and a large amount of slag was deposited into Lake Michigan between 1920 and 1924 to create the park's landfill extension. Additional landfill operations were conducted in the 1930s, bringing the park's size to a total of 194-acres by 1935. (The Chicago Park District acquired an adjacent 4.98 parcel south of the park in 1993).

Although the nationally renowned landscape architects, the Olmsted Brothers had created a series of early plans for the park, by the time landfill operations were underway the South Park Commission had its own in-house designers develop an original plan for Calumet Park. In order to clearly describe Calumet Park and show that it retains sufficient integrity to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, two corresponding plans are submitted as part of this nomination: the original plan prepared by the South Park Commission in 1921 [A], a general plan that documents the park's appearance in 1939 [B] and a more recent plot plan that includes the property that was added to Calumet Park in 1993 [C].

Calumet Park is bounded on the north by East 95th Street, on the south by the Illinois-Indiana State Line on the east by Lake Michigan and the west by the Elgin Joliet & Eastern (E J & E) Railroad right-of-way. The park is located on the city's Southeast Side, an area that includes the East Side and South Chicago community areas. Once one of the nation's most productive industrial areas, today the community is composed of many defunct factories and plants that are vacant or adapted to new uses. One of the largest plants, a 573-acre United States Steel Company complex, which closed in 1992, will soon become a mixed-use development that will include manufacturing, retail, housing, and 100 acres of new public open space.

The Olmsted Brothers' early plan included some formal design elements, however, the South Park Commissioners described the site as the "Jackson Park of the South Chicago Region," suggesting that the park should be composed of a large naturalistic landscape juxtaposed to Lake Michigan.¹ The South Park Commission in-house plan [A] followed this design intent, with a winding circuit road, large play fields edged

¹ Annual Report of the South Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year 1904, p. 11.

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Calumet Park, Chicago

with irregular groupings of trees, and a bathing beach. The most formal and monumental element of the design is the large classically rendered field house, which was designed by South Park Commission architects.

Calumet Park's formal entrance is on the far north side of the circuit drive, at East 95th Street. As one enters the park, the road, known as Crilly Dr. [1] curves gently toward the southeast and then forks off to circle around a large oblong athletic field [2]. In the 1921 plan for the park [A], this field was envisioned as nine-hole golf course. This was never realized. Instead, this was developed in the 1930s [B] as a multi-use athletic field. Today, this large green open space, which is edged with irregular groupings of trees, has nine baseball and softball diamonds and provides space for football and soccer fields in the center. There is a large parking lot with an asphalt surface on the northeast side of the field [3]. The park district installed this lot in the late 1970s to accommodate the large number of people who use the field during baseball season.

On the south edge of the northeast parking lot is a small brick structure located on the east side of the athletic field [4]. The construction of this combination comfort station/ shelter was a WPA-funded project completed in 1940. The one-story brick building is rectangular in form and has a hipped-roof. The north half of the structure is enclosed, providing men's and women's bathrooms. The south half of the structure is a loggia, providing shelter during inclement weather, and framing views of the surrounding landscape.

A second structure that was built as a WPA-project is the park's maintenance/ service yard [5]. This is located near the entrance to the park, northwest of the area in which Crilly Drive forks off to form the circuit drive. Although the yard was not envisioned in the original plan for the park [A], it was deemed an important feature for maintenance purposes and construction was completed in 1941. The complex includes an L-shaped brick one-and-a-half story building with a flat roof and a large service yard. The building houses landscape shops, storage rooms, offices, bathrooms, repair and construction rooms, bathrooms, and large garages for maintenance vehicles. There is also an incinerator and compost pits. A one-story brick wall encloses the complex. As the south elevation of the wall extends easterly, it follows a gentle increase in grade. This portion of the wall forms a ziggurat shape.

At the northeasterly most side of Calumet Park's circuit drive there is a circular turn-around in the roadway [6]. This is the most formal part of the roadway system, and was conceived as part of the original plan [A]. The Lake Michigan edge just to the south of the turn-around is known as the 95th Street Boat Launch. This area [7], which has two boat launching ramps, is lined with step stone revetment. The curved configuration of the area, along with a submerged bulkhead in the lake to the east, forms an alcove in the water. In addition to the boat launching, this area can be used for swimming. The eastern edge of the alcove is aligned with the Illinois-Indiana state line. Along the western edge is a concrete promenade that affords beautiful views of Lake Michigan [8].

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Calumet Park, Chicago

On the south end of the curved alcove area is a green space that juts out into the lake [9]. The east side of this open space increases in grade, forming a berm or small hill. In the mid 1930s, the Coast Guard built a watchtower on this site, however, this had been demolished by the mid 1960s. Southwest of this green space is the area of Calumet Park that was transferred by the South Park Commission to the US Coast Guard in 1933. In the 1930s, the Coast Guard constructed two buildings on this site. Today, only one of the two buildings exists [10]. This two-and-a-half story building with a hipped roof and dormers is clad in white aluminum siding. Although the Coast Guard building was constructed during the park's period of significance it is deemed noncontributing for several reasons. In addition to the siding, the building has received other significant alterations. Secondly, the entire Coast Guard compound has changed over the years, and no longer reflects its historic appearance. Finally, the Coast Guard property is no longer within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Park District, and it does not fit within the context of the park's history as recreational space to serve the Southeast Chicago communities.

Directly across the drive (known here as Walton Drive) from and to the north of the Coast Guard Station is a large parking lot surfaced with asphalt [11]. This lot was planned as part of the original concept for the athletic fields and was installed in the late 1930s [B]. Just to the southwest of this parking lot, the drive, known here as Walton Drive, flows into Crilly Drive. To the north, Crilly Drive leads to the entrance of the field house. Beyond this, the drive winds around leading to the entrance to the park at 95th Street.

Following the tradition of the earlier South Park Commission field houses, Calumet Park's field house [12] is a large classically designed building composed of exposed aggregate concrete. The structure is actually a complex of buildings with three major components that are all rectangular in plan. Two rectangular buildings oriented north to south flank the central pavilion, oriented east to west. The central pavilion houses clubrooms, offices, classrooms, bathrooms, a museum, an auditorium, and a model train room and crafts rooms in the basement. The outer pavilions are one-story structures that are joined to the central building by small hallway areas with stairs. The outer wing buildings house the men and women's locker rooms and gymnasiums.

The central pavilion is the most monumental part of the complex. It is two stories in height. The center portion of the central pavilion has a hipped roof with two eyebrow dormers. This portion is flanked by flat-roofed outer wings. Centered within the second story of the pavilion are three round arched windows with scroll shaped keystones. There are fan lights within the upper portion of the arches. Historically, at the lower portion of the windows, there were French doors that opened onto a small balcony with classical balustrades. In 1953, the Chicago Park District removed the balcony and doors and replaced them with windows with divided lights that match the original windows above the doors. Flanking the upper portion of the arched windows are the two bas-relief panels by Frederick Hibbard. Both panels are horizontal compositions with six frolicking nude children holding or interacting with objects representing various themes such as music, drama, invention, geography, etc. Flanking the center portion of the central pavilion, the two outer wings are two stories in height with flat roofs. At the upper level of the facades, there are cornices over which classical balustrades extend.

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Calumet Park, Chicago

Along the first story level of the central pavilion, there are horizontal courses molded into the exposed aggregate concrete. These courses provide visual interest and give prominence to the base of the building. There are three entrance doorways beneath the round arched windows. Flanking both sides of the entrance are three casement windows. Above them are smaller lights with a union jack motif. There are identical groups of three windows on the first floor facades of both of the outer wings. Above these groupings of three windows, at the second story level, there is a single casement window on each of the two sides. These single windows are also topped with the union jack lights. Both of the single windows have ornamental surrounds with festoons above each window and paired brackets below.

Flanking the outer wings of the central pavilion are the one-story hallway areas that connect the two gymnasium buildings with the central pavilion. These flat-roofed structures are recessed, giving additional prominence to the central pavilion. Following the pattern that stretches along the base of the central pavilion, there are horizontal courses molded into the exposed aggregate concrete. Both of these hallway structures have a double door located beneath a segmental arched window.

The gymnasium buildings are structures that follow the site line of the front façade of the central pavilion. Like the central pavilion, they have hipped roofs, and each roof includes a single eyebrow dormer. The front façade of each of the gymnasium buildings has three groups of three double hung windows. There are secondary entrances to the gymnasiums at the outer side facades. These entrances are identical to one another. They each have double doors with sidelights. Above the doors is segmental arched window with divided lights. Projecting from the roofline above each of the two entranceways is a parapet composed of exposed aggregate concrete. In the center of the parapet is a round medallion with ornamentation molded directly into the concrete. This bas-relief depicts two baseball bats and two balls.

In addition to the rich exterior ornamentation, the field house has attractive interior details. The lobby retains original interior doors with union jack motifs, pilasters, and a semi-circular counter. The second floor auditorium room (now used as a gymnastics center) also has a lovely interior. It has exposed trusses, original lighting fixtures, and a stage with an arched surround. This room also contains four murals depicting scenes of the region's pre-history, featuring Native Americans and early settlers. Artist Tom Lea painted at least two of the four murals that date to the late 1920s.

The powerhouse [13] is located northwest of the field house, across the curved part of Avenue G. This is a one story exposed aggregate concrete structure with a flat roof. It has a very tall round chimneystack.

Just south of the field house is an outdoor recreational complex. The 1921 plan for the park [A] envisioned this space as having four components: a children's playground and wading pool at the east side, women's open air gymnasium in the center, men's open air gymnasium with running track on the west side, and tennis courts to the south of the women's open air gymnasium and children's playground area. By reviewing a 1916 plan

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Calumet Park, Chicago

entitled *Record of Progress*, it is evident that the children's playground and men's open air gymnasium with running track, and three clay tennis courts were historically located south of 99th Street. Apparently, the intent was to move these features north of E. 99th Street to convert the area into a picnic grove. The tennis courts were removed from this location, and sixteen new tennis courts [14] were installed in the 1920s in the location indicated by the 1921 plan. The Chicago Park District installed a play slab to provide for basketball courts just northwest of the running track in the late 1960s.

The running track [15] was never moved, as had been proposed by the 1921 plan [A]. It has been in the same configuration and location since before 1916. The green space just east of the running track was identified in the 1921 plan as picnic grounds. Today, this area is used for picnicking and as soccer fields. The children's playground [16], historically located east of the running track, has been updated several times. The Chicago Park District constructed the most recent version of the structure—a soft surface playground—in the early 1990s. It does not appear that a children's wading pool was ever constructed.

The bathing beach has been a popular feature in Calumet Park since the very beginning. Over the years, the sand area on the south side of the beach has been expanded. The Chicago Park District replaced an earlier bathing pavilion with a new beach house and concession building in 1961. The building [17] is composed of brick and glazed ceramic tile. Although most of the structure is one-story in height, there is a second story office room with a circular configuration at the second story. The structure has a flat roof, and there is a metal fascia with three adjoining curves that extends above the roofline in the center of the building's west façade. A steel railing surrounds the building's deck. Although this is an attractive modern building, murals have been painted directly on the brick, which have a negative effect on the building's exterior appearance.

The south athletic field [18] was included in the 1921 plan [A], and was probably in use even before this time. By 1940, the Chicago Park District had installed the large parking lot [19] on the north side of the athletic field. Today, the large field has four baseball and softball diamonds. It is edged with irregular groupings of trees, particularly on the south side of the fields. There is a long pier that extends along the south end of the fields and bathing beach into Lake Michigan. Step stone revetment walls line the park shoreline, except in the beach area. These walls were first constructed circa 1953. Just south of the pier is the 4.98-acre site [20] acquired by the Chicago Park District in 1993 grant from the Illinois Department of Conservation (now Illinois Department of Natural Resources). This includes the Calumet Harbor with a marina that had previously been privately owned and operated. Today, the Chicago Park District leases the Calumet Harbor Marina to the Calumet Yacht Club.

Over the years, Calumet Park has adapted to contemporary needs and park programs have expanded or changed in response to modern recreational trends and specific community characteristics. For instance, as the Hispanic population in the community grew significantly, the soccer program was expanded and now includes indoor and outdoor soccer. The gymnastics center was developed in the late 1980s and more recently, the old boxing room in the field house basement was converted to a fitness center. Despite the updates in programming, the park has

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Calumet Park, Chicago

changed little over the years. It retains strong integrity and continues to convey its character as a large green oasis on Chicago's south lakefront.

Calumet Park List of Historic Resources

Contributing Resources

Non-contributing Resources

Buildings

Field house (12)
Powerhouse/Boiler House (13)
Maintenance Yard Bldg. (5)
Comfort Station/ Shelter (4)

Coast Guard Station (10)
Beach House (17)

Sites

Landscape includes athletic fields (2, 18), roadways (1, 6), concrete promenade (8), green space (9), beach and revetment walls

4.98 acres added in 1993 (20)

Structures

Tennis Courts (14)
Running Track (15)
Parking Lot (11)
Parking Lot (19)

Children's Playground (16)
2 Boat Launches (7)
Parking Lot (3)

Objects

None

None

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Calumet Park, Chicago

Statement of Significance

Calumet Park meets Criterion A for Recreation/Entertainment and Social History and Criterion C for Architecture for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Calumet Park qualifies for listing on the National Register under the multiple documentation form, "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District." The property processes local significance spanning from 1905 to 1953. This encompassed the period in which initial improvements were made allowing south side residents to use the beach and playfields, through the entire period of permanent improvements until the current fifty-year cut-off date for the National Register of Historic Places.

The property was conceived in 1903 as part of the South Park Commission's revolutionary plan to provide breathing spaces with recreational programs and social services to the densely populated tenement districts within its jurisdiction. The first ten parks, designed by D.H. Burnham architects and the Olmsted Brothers landscape architects, opened in 1905. Initial improvements to Calumet Park began in 1905 to allow public use of the beach and playfields. The South Park Commissioners delayed making permanent improvements, however, because they decided to create a much larger lakefront by acquiring additional property and conducting landfill operations. Although D.H. Burnham & Co. and the Olmsted Brothers had prepared preliminary plans for Calumet Park, by the 1920s, when landfill operations were finally under way, the South Park Commission designers were producing their own in-house plans for new buildings and landscapes. Inspired by the earlier work of the two nationally renowned firms, the in-house designers created a large lakefront site with areas for passive and active recreation and with a monumental classically inspired field house. Composed of exposed aggregate concrete, the field house's exterior facades include bas-relief panels produced by sculptor Frederick Hibbard. Inside, there are murals that artist Tom Lea painted in the 1930s.

The South Park Commission was one of three park systems established in 1869 to create a series of parks and boulevards that would encircle Chicago. As explained in section E (page 3) of the multiple property nomination form "The Historic Resources of the Chicago Park District," the South Park Commission served a geographic region spanning from the Chicago River south to 138th Street and from Lake Michigan west to Cicero Avenue. Its jurisdiction included the towns of South Chicago, Lake, and Hyde Park. Its original parkland consisted of South Park (later renamed Jackson and Washington Parks and the Midway Plaisance) and boulevards linking the park to downtown and the West Park System.

By the late 1890s, the South Park Commissioners were concerned that the existing parkland could no longer satisfy the needs of all of the people they served. The city had experienced tremendous industrial growth and the population was surging. In 1869, when Chicago's original park commissions were formed, the city's population was 300,000. By 1900, that figure had increased to 1.7 million, and at that time nearly 750,000 people a mile away or farther from any park.²

² Dwight Heald Perkins, *Report of the Special Park Commission to the City Council of Chicago on the Subject of a Metropolitan Park System*. Chicago: 1904, 39.

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Aware of the deplorable living and working conditions and lack of open spaces in the tenement districts, the South Park Commission drafted a bill that would empower it to build new parks for the first time in 30 years. The act, approved by the State Legislature in 1899, allowed for the creation of a new park if it were contiguous to an existing park or boulevard. The following year, the South Park Commission acquired a 34-acre site adjacent to a boulevard, Western Avenue, and near the Union Stock Yards. Providing ball fields, swimming and wading lagoons with changing rooms, and playgrounds, the experimental McKinley Park proved to be an immediate success. This prompted the commissioners to begin efforts to create a whole system of neighborhood parks that would provide beautiful landscapes, recreational programs and social services to the densely populated neighborhoods throughout their district.

The South Park Commission secured enabling legislation in 1901 that would allow it to issue bonds to acquire and improve new parks. This law stipulated that the proposed parks could not be more than ten acres in size. In 1902, the commissioners brought the proposal before public referendum, receiving strong public support. The following year, the South Park Commission went to the State Legislature to amend the 1901 act. The amendment, known as the Lundberg Act, removed the size limitation, allowed the park commissioners to locate the new parks anywhere in their district, and authorized the issuance of bonds. With the legal authority and funding in place, the commission began to plan the new parks.

As explained in the multiple property form, South Park Commission Superintendent, J. Frank Foster, was largely responsible for conceiving the neighborhood park concept (FIII, p. 11). Foster believed that the new parks could function as neighborhood centers and uplift and improve the lives of the residents of the overcrowded tenement districts. He suggested that in addition to the ball fields, swimming facilities, and playgrounds that had been tested in McKinley Park, the new parks should also a variety of other features. These included separate outdoor gymnasiums for men and women, running tracks, children's sand courts, and a new type of building, the field house. Based on the precedent of Chicago's settlement houses, these innovative park buildings "would provide athletic, educational, recreational programs and social services throughout an entire year."³ This was particularly useful because Chicago's cold climate had traditionally limited the use of the parks between the late fall and early spring.

In 1904 the South Park Commission hired nationally renowned landscape architects, the Olmsted Brothers, and the prominent Chicago architectural firm of D.H. Burnham & Co. to collaboratively design 14 new neighborhood parks. The plan called for seven sites considered squares because they were less than ten acres in size and seven others identified as small parks because they were larger than ten acres. The intent to incorporate the various program components conceived by Superintendent Foster into beautiful landscape compositions posed a significant design challenge to the Olmsted Brothers. The landscape architects recommended that most, if not all, of the properties should be designed in a formal idiom. They warned against attempting to create smaller versions of the large romantic landscapes their father had designed, such as Jackson

³ Julia Sniderman Bachrach, *The City in a Garden: A Photographic History of Chicago's Parks*, Center for American Places, Harrisonburg, VA: 2001, 12.

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and Washington Parks in Chicago. In a letter to Henry C. Foreman, President of the South Park Board of Commissioners, dated December 7, 1903, the Olmsted Brothers stated:

“The imitation of natural scenery in the form of irregular ornamental lakes, undulating lawns and informal plantations in the case of parks of from twenty to forty or even sixty acres is very apt to suggest the petty rendering of what can be far better accomplished in parks many times as large.”⁴

Interestingly enough, in contradiction to the Olmsted Brothers' overall recommendations, in their Preliminary Plan for Calumet Park, dated March 22, 1904, they relied on an informal design idiom that included an irregular ornamental lagoon, a large undulating lawn that was to be used as a playfield, and masses of informal plantations. The plan also incorporated some formal elements, such as a concert grove with a bandstand, a symmetrically placed field house, a vast boat harbor, and wide tree-lined interior drives. It is possible that Superintendent Foster and/or the South Park Board of Commissioners had encouraged a more naturalistic theme for Calumet Park, because of its location on the lakefront. Another reason that the Olmsted Brothers may have decided to predominantly rely on informal design elements was an early decision on the part of the Board of Commissioners to increase the acreage of the park through landfill. Although the South Park Commissioners had only acquired approximately 40 acres for Calumet Park by March of 1904, by this time they had already decided to try to enlarge the park to more than 85 acres in size through additional land acquisition and landfill. The South Park Commission Annual Report of 1904 stated: “Calumet Park is located on the Lake Shore and by filling in it will be made the Jackson Park of the South Chicago Region.”⁵

By the turn of the 20th century, the communities adjacent to the Calumet Park site had become heavily industrialized. The federal government had deepened the Calumet River in the 1870s, and an extensive harbor and dock had been constructed. This port, along with a large network of railroads nearby, made the area desirable to a variety of businesses. Coal yards, grain elevators, lumberyards, factories, foundries and small steel plants had sprung up along the banks of the Calumet River. By 1900, the steel industry dominated the area. The Carnegie Illinois Steel Company took over a South Chicago steel mill and this soon became an extension of the South Works of the United States Steel Corporation (now known as USX). Just south and west of the Calumet Park site was the Republic Steel complex.

Numerous employment opportunities attracted a wide range of settlers to the area. Immigrants from Germany, Poland, Croatia, Lithuania, Serbia, and Hungary moved into the rapidly growing neighborhoods near the mills. Soon Mexican immigrants and African-Americans also began settling here. These low-lying areas were often

⁴ Correspondence from Olmsted Brothers to Henry C. Foreman, President of the South Park Commission. December 7, 1903, 11 Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.

⁵ Annual Report of the South Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year 1904, p. 11.

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flooded and strewn with industrial debris and garbage. There was extreme density, and the area was dominated by ramshackle wood frame housing. According to a report published by the Chicago City Homes Association in 1901, these tenement areas had Chicago's most "abominable" housing environments.⁶

The area's poor living conditions made the need for a new park even more significant. There was little usable open space in any of the surrounding areas, and community residents all hoped that the new park could be sited as close to their homes as possible. In February of 1904, members of the East Side Park Club of South Chicago protested against Calumet Park's proposed location, asking that it be sited west of the railroad tracks. A large delegation of residents who lived east of the Calumet River attended a South Park Commission board meeting about a month later, urging that the commissioners continue with the acquisition of the existing site east of the tracks. The commissioners agreed to continue developing the park on the proposed site.

In July of 1904, the commissioners acquired an initial 40-acre parcel located between 99th and 102nd Streets, and bounded by Lake Michigan on the east and Avenue G on the west. On August 17, 1904, the South Park Commission officially named the site, which had been previously referred to as Park No. 11, as Calumet Park. The name was selected to honor this region of Chicago that today encompasses the East Side and South Chicago communities. Years earlier, the area provided bountiful hunting grounds to the Pottawatomie Indians. French explorers who traded with the Indians coined the name Calumet, based on the Norman-French word for pipe, "chamulet."

In 1905, the South Park Commission began laying water pipe in the 40-acres of Calumet Park that had already been acquired. Although this was the only improvement of a permanent nature, there were a number of projects undertaken to allow the community to begin using the park. Accommodations for public bathing were added including 100 dressing booths for men and women, bathrooms, and a shelter. The beach was opened for use from July 29th until Sept. 28th. Bathing suits and towels were furnished for free to park patrons. By the end of the summer of 1905, more than 20,000 people had used Calumet Park's bathing beach. The South Park Commissioners leveled the grounds and installed two tennis courts, ball fields with a baseball diamond, and a children's wading pool. During the winter of 1905-06, the ball fields were flooded to provide for ice-skating. A large wooden toboggan slide was built south of 100th Street.

In 1907, the South Park Commission acquired a 19-acre parcel between 99th and 98th Streets from Mrs. Esther Taylor that had been deeded by her uncle, Colonel W. Ewing, who had originally received the land from the Pottowotamie Indians. Not only did this expand Calumet Park to the north, but it also provided the possibility of a future additional of extending the park through landfill, as the agreement included the rights to submerged lands. The South Park Commissioners contracted with the Olmsted Brothers in October of 1907 to prepare revised plans for Calumet Park. Between the fall of 1907 and spring of 1908, the Olmsted Brothers prepared a

⁶ Local Community Fact Book, p. 125 (need whole citation)

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series of schemes for Calumet Park. These plans included the playfields, field house, bathing beach and boat harbor that had previously envisioned along with features that supported active recreation such as a running track, swimming pool, playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums, and basketball courts.

The South Park Commissioners officially adopted one of the Olmsted Brothers schemes in August of 1908; however, they were slow to make any permanent improvements. Despite its unfinished condition, the park remained quite popular. Between June 1 and October 1, 1908, Calumet Park's bathing beach was used by 35,510 people.⁷ In 1909, the commissioners complied with a request from local residents to build a landing platform for steamers and made repairs to sheeting that protected the lakeshore from erosion. Later that year, a delegation of residents of South Chicago along with representatives of the Illinois Naval Militia appeared before the commissioners asking them to "hasten the improvement of Calumet Park."⁸ Despite this request, there was little additional work done to the park at this time. By 1912, the commissioners had only installed a small playground with swings and a sand pit. Residents asked for an expanded playground, and there were numerous requests for additional play fields to accommodate the large number of working boys and men who enjoyed playing baseball on Sundays.

In March of 1912, Superintendent Foster informed the commissioners that within the next several months approximately 100,000 cubic yard of material would be dredged from the Calumet River. Explaining that this material could be used as fill material for Calumet Park, he presented a plan recommending the approval of 600 feet of breakwater that would be built in preparation for the landfill operations. The commissioners concurred with the plan, and asked the superintendent to begin obtaining the appropriate permits.

Over the next couple of years, residents and local civic groups made frequent appearances before the South Park Commissioners asking them to move forward on the landfill expansion efforts at Calumet Park. In April of 1914, the commissions informed a delegation making such a request that they had not yet received permits from the government that would allow the landfill project. In 1918, the commissioners contracted with Great Lakes Dredge and Dock for the construction of a breakwater east of Calumet Park. By this time, the opportunity to use the dredge material from the Calumet River had long past, and so the commission needed to find inexpensive fill material to complete the project. In 1920, the Illinois Steel Company offered to provide the fill material at no cost to the South Park Commission by depositing its waste material into the submerged area over a four-year period. By February of the following year, the Illinois Steel Company had filled 205,000 cubic yards of waste material expanding Calumet Park east into Lake Michigan.

The South Park Commissioner in-house designers developed a revised plan for Calumet Park in 1921. Much of this plan for a park of approximately 200 acres was slowly realized in the following years. Although a

⁷ Annual Report of the South Park Commissioners for 1906-1908 inclusive, p. 43.

⁸ Minutes of the South Park Commissioners, December 15, 1909, v. 13, p. 149.

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harbor for small privately owned boats had been envisioned in the earlier plans for Calumet Park, the new scheme did not include one. It was omitted because the commission believed that there "will never be any demand for a harbor."⁹ The plan included a paved beach area, larger sand bathing beach with a bathhouse, ball fields, playground, wading pool, tennis courts, running track, picnic grounds, a nine-hole golf course, and a large field house. The field house was placed generally in the center of the park, in alignment with 98th Street. The building was sited just east of Avenue G, which became part of the park drive system between 98th and 100th Streets.

Under the direction of Chief Engineer Linn White, South Park Commission in-house designers completed plans for Calumet Park's field house and boiler house in June of 1922. While D.H. Burnham & Co. had designed the nation's first field houses for the South Park Commission in 1904; Engineering Department staff members had begun designing most of the system's buildings after Daniel H. Burnham died in 1912. By the 1910s and 1920s, there was a well-instilled expectation that new buildings would follow the style and materials that Burnham and his associate Edward H. Bennett had previously used in their designs for South Park Commission buildings. Therefore, the Calumet field house was rendered in the classical style and composed of exposed aggregate concrete. As in the case of earlier field houses, the building was designed as a complex with three units. The outer wings consisted of two gymnasium and locker room buildings joined together with a central building that housed a lobby, library, lounge, clubrooms, and an auditorium.

Construction of the field house commenced in 1923 and was completed in 1924. On May 22, 1924, the South Park Commission held a major event to dedicate the field house. These dedication ceremonies included presentations by Mayor William E. Dever and other political figures, races and games, a dinner reception at the South Chicago Club. After the dinner, guests returned to Calumet Park, where there was dancing, hand ball, volleyball, and fire works at the lakefront.

In July of 1924, the South Park Commissioners gave the Sanitary District permission to occupy space in the basement of the Calumet Park field house. The Sanitary District set up a laboratory and headquarters for its survey of the sanitary conditions of Lake Michigan from 68th Street to Gary, Indiana. The Commissioners were happy to support this project because they believed it could help reduce pollution affecting the bathing beaches.

The South Park Commission's original plans for the Calumet Park field house included two sculptural panels located beneath the cornice line of the center building, flanking the upper portion of the massive arched windows. The designers illustrated these panels with human figures, Greek urns, and wreaths decorated with musical instruments, books, and the word "knowledge." In January of 1926, the South Park Commission retained the services of acclaimed artist Frederick C. Hibbard to sculpt the two bas-relief panels for the building.

⁹ Minutes of the South Park Commissioners, June 16, 1920, v. 27, p. 135

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Sculpture was in fact a second career for Frederick C. Hibbard (1881- 1950), who had studied electrical engineering in college. While working as an electrician, Hibbard carved models out of plaster as a hobby, and in 1901, he decided to take classes at the Art Institute of Chicago. He began studying under the renowned sculptor, Lorado Taft, soon becoming his assistant. Hibbard went on to his own illustrious career as a sculptor, receiving more than 70 commissions for artworks throughout the nation.¹⁰ Hibbard sculpted a number of pieces that were installed in Chicago's parks. His work includes the Carter Harrison monument is located in Union Park; the Eagles in Grant Park; the Greene Vardiman Black memorial in Lincoln Park; the Garden Figure in the Lincoln Park Conservatory; and working collaboratively with his wife, Elizabeth, Hibbard sculpted the Wallach Fountain in Burnham Park.

In rendering the two panels for the Calumet Park field house, Hibbard generally followed the motifs that had been suggested by the building designers. Instead of the adults depicted in classical garb, however, Hibbard's panels each included six frolicking children; interacting with items that represented various themes.

An article published in 1927 explains the symbolism of the two panels. In the center of the eastern panel, Hibbard created a globe, resting on wavy waters:

“At one side a child figure holds a cog wheel representing industry supporting the world... Opposite is youth with a toy boat who suggests navigation, and to the right and left are light-footed children, one symbolizing the dance to the woodland flutes of a little musician... To the left of the child and his sailing ship the graceful dancing figure having masks, “Comedy and Tragedy,” in either hand—the drama—is balanced by the figure of a boy student holding a book close to his heart as he stands near the tree of knowledge... The feeling is altogether one of animation and joy.”¹¹

The article goes on to analyze the western panel in the same fashion. A Greek urn “of fine proportions,” is in the center of this panel:

“At the left kneels a lad flying his kite who, with the curiosity of a Benjamin Franklin, suggests electricity. At the right, the ideal figure leaning against the urn plays with a toy in the quest for invention. Two dancing children, one with the skipping rope and the second with floating ribbons terminating in decorative knots, divide the terminal figures of a lad with a wheel—a game of transportation at the left, and a youthful sculptor holding a miniature figure toward the

¹⁰ Frederick C. Hibbard's granddaughter, Kathy Hemard, has compiled a list of Hibbard's statues and monuments. There is a copy on file in the Special Collections of the Chicago Park District.

¹¹ Lena M. McCauley, “Calumet Fieldhouse Sculpture by Hibbard,” *The Chicago Evening Post: Magazine of the Art World*, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927, p. 1.

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dancing boy approaching—which suggests “Education,”... An architectural note appears in the façade of a temple of learning fostering the arts.”¹²

Inside of Calumet Park’s field house, a series of four murals adorn the auditorium. Painted and installed between 1927 and 1929, these artworks were likely commissioned by a fund that had been established by Judge John Barton Payne in 1909. An avid co collector, patron of the arts, and member of the Municipal Arts League, Payne established the park art fund by devoting the \$3000 annual salary that he received as a member of the South Park Board of Commissioners. Artist Tom Lea (1907 -) painted two of the four murals, and it is uncertain as to who painted the other two. Lea recalls that he had the “freedom to choose his own subject.”¹³ Inspired by the pre-history of the park and its surrounding region, Lea depicted “scenes of trade between Native Americans and ... early explorers and settlers.”¹⁴

During the late 1920s, the South Park Commission continued making improvements and Calumet Park soon offered a variety of programs and activities to the surrounding community. The athletic grounds were improved to provide fields for baseball, soccer, and football. The Commission installed playgrounds, a running track, outdoor gymnasiums for boys and girls, playgrounds, a running track, and tennis courts generally following the park’s 1921 plan. Beginning in 1927, trap shooting was also permitted in Calumet Park. By 1930, a branch of the Chicago Public Library was operated out of a large room on the east side of the first floor of the Calumet Park field house, as had been designated in the original plans of the building.

During the early 1930s, landfill operations continued as the nearby steel mills continued dumping slag into a triangular area on the northeast side of the site that had previously remained unfilled. These operations increased Calumet Park’s size to a total of 194 acres. In 1932, the South Park Commissioners approved an ordinance to convey a small parcel of Calumet Park’s land to the Secretary of Treasury of the United States for a U.S. Coast Guard life saving station and tower. The following year, the judges of the Circuit Court authorized the transfer of the tract of land, not to exceed one acre, for the purposes of establishing a Coast Guard Station that would include living quarters for a crew as well as a lighthouse. In the mid- 1930s, the federal government constructed two buildings on the site. Both were similar in design—they looked like large stately houses with hipped roofs. The eastern building included a boat launch. There was also a watchtower constructed on a raised area of the landscape northeast of the compound. By the early 1970s, the western building and watchtower had both been demolished.

Calumet Park became part of the newly consolidated Chicago Park District in 1934. By the early 1930s, the South Park Commission was one of 22 separate park districts operating simultaneously in Chicago. The Great Depression rendered all of these independent agencies financially insolvent. To gain access to federal funding

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Mary Lackritz Gray, *A Guide to Chicago's Murals*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001: 170.

¹⁴ Ibid.

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through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, voters approved the Park Consolidation Act of 1934, through which all 22 agencies were unified into the Chicago Park District.

Between 1935 and 1941, the combination of federal, state, and city funds spent on Chicago's parks totaled more than \$100 million. As "park facilities and landscapes were in various states of completion and disrepair, a significant portion of WPA funds allowed a flurry of construction and improvement projects."¹⁵ Chicago Park District staff members did nearly all of the planning, engineering, design, and construction work for these projects.

The Chicago Park District devoted substantial WPA funds and manpower to improvements at Calumet Park. This allowed for the completion of landfill and grading, as well as the first large-scale planting program ever undertaken in the park. In the Calumet Park Planting Plans, dated, June 8, 1937, the Chicago Park District designers relied on a rich palette of largely native shrubs and trees. The plan, which called for approximately 2,500 trees and more than 40,000 shrubs, was naturalistic in style. There were large irregular masses of trees and shrubs edging the athletic fields and roadways, and shaping views across the landscape. There were heavily wooded areas that were meant to create "...an effective screen to close the view of the towering smoke-belching stacks" of the nearby steel mills.¹⁶ The landscape architects tried to select as much hardy material as possible because they were concerned that the area's pollution could have a devastating impact. They also believed that slag beneath the clay fill would continue to burn, emitting gases that could damage the vegetation.

In addition to grading and planting, there were significant improvements to the park and its infrastructure. The park district improved roads and walks; constructed parking lots; reconditioned the lawns, athletic fields, and picnic grounds; resurfaced the clay tennis courts, running track, and playgrounds; rehabilitated the drainage and installed a sprinkler system; and installed outdoor lighting throughout the 194-acre site. There was a major shore protection project and the pier was rebuilt. By 1941, the park district had also completed construction of a shelter/comfort station for the north athletic fields and a new service yard located on the northwest side of the park.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, while the Chicago Park District upgraded the facilities, it also improved the programming offered at Calumet Park. Outdoor athletic programs included tennis, softball, baseball, football, soccer, archery, track along with swimming and Rainbow Fleet sailing in summer; and ice-skating in wintertime. The indoor programs included tumbling, badminton, weight lifting, juggling, games, various gymnasium activities, dancing, drama, singing, camera club and numerous crafts classes such as quilting, boat building, wood shop, etc. In 1941, the South Chicago Branch Library opened, and it is likely that the Calumet

¹⁵ Julia Sniderman Bachrach, *The City in a Garden: A Photographic History of Chicago's Parks*, Center for American Places, 2001, p. 24.

¹⁶ Third Annual Report of the Chicago Park District for the Year Ending December 31, 1937, Landscape Design Section, p. 133.

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Park library was transferred to the new facility at that time. The vacated space was used as a game room and later as a senior citizen's room.

In the mid 1940s, a group of newly discharged GIs for a model train club that set up in the back of a hobby shop on East 79th Street. In 1946 the group, known as the Lake Shore Model Railroad Club, moved into a woodshop room in the basement of the Calumet Park field house. As the club quickly outgrew its space, the Chicago Park District remodeled a larger basement room in 1955 and the club relocated to the room that measures 18 feet by 88 feet. The Lake Shore Model Train Club has used this space ever since.

By the late 1950s, Calumet Park's bathing facility was extremely run down. The beach had remained one of the park's most popular features throughout its history. In 1961, the park district improved the beach by demolishing the old bathing facility and replacing it with a new and modern beach house with concession space.

In the 1950s, there were several events that had a negative impact on Calumet Park and its landscape. In 1950, the Chicago Park District undertook a major shrub removal program, stripping of landscape of its lush undergrowth. Later in the decade, the United States Army installed a 6.5-acre Nike missile and gun site in Calumet Park. There were strong community objections to the non-recreational use of lakefront open space and the way that the Army had reduced "...much of the park to scorched earth."¹⁷ In 1958, the Army agreed to remove the missile and gun site from Calumet Park. The park district improved the vacated area the following year.

Over the years, Calumet Park has experienced only minor changes. The Chicago Park District converted of the field house's basement craft shops into an upholstery room in the early 1970s. In the early 1980s, the East Side Historical Society (founded in 1976) moved into the old library room on the first floor of the field house. In the last decade, the park has received a number of improvements including the renovation of the soccer fields, rehabilitation of windows in the field house, and a new breakwater extension and courtesy dock to improve the boat launch area.

Although the park has experienced few changes, the surrounding South Chicago and East Side communities have suffered decline as a result of the reduced workforces and closings of numerous industries. The USX Company, once one of the area's largest employers, closed its doors in 1992. The Falstaff Brewing Company owned a malting plant located just south of Calumet Park that had been closed down by the mid 1980s. In 1993 using a State of Illinois Land and Water Conservation Grant, the Chicago Park District acquired a 4.98-acre section of the old Falstaff malting plant that is contiguous to Calumet Park. This includes a small marina for powerboats and sailboats that was previously a private facility. Today, the Calumet Yacht Club leases the marina from the Chicago Park District.

¹⁷ "Army Relents: City Regains Nike Site in Calumet Park," Southeast Economist, April 16, 1958.

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Calumet Park still conveys its historic appearance, and continues to offer many of the same programs and activities as it did decades ago. After more than fifty years, the Calumet Park Model Train Club still operates in the basement of the field house, and it has many active members. There is an upholstery class offered in the old crafts room in the basement that also continues to attract active participation. Other popular park attractions are an outdoor soccer league, the field house's gymnastics center, and the East Side Historical Society. Although the community will continue to change as old industrial sites are developed for new uses, Calumet Park and its small historical society will continue to give area residents a glimpse of the past.

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PLANS AND DRAWINGS

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- Chicago Park District. Calumet Park Topographical Survey General Plan. June 20, 1939.
- Chicago Park District. Traffic Engineering Section. Plat of Calumet Park, WPA Project 30156, July 25, 1940.
- Chicago Park District. Shrubbery Removal Plan. January 10, 1950.
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- Chicago Park District. First Floor Plan Electronics—Intercom and Museum Intrusion, January 19, 1983.
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- Chicago Park District. Athletic Field Rehabilitation. June, 1985.
- Chicago Park District. Soccer Field Rehabilitation. May 1, 1997.
- Olmsted Brothers. Calumet Park. Preliminary Plan for Park 11, at 99th St. and Lake Michigan. March 22, 1904 (published in the Annual Report of the South Park Commissioners for the Fiscal Year 1904).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Olmsted Brothers. Calumet Park Revised Preliminary Plan. No. 1904-40. May 22, 1908.

Interactive Design Inc. Calumet Park Field House Window Restoration. January 3, 1997.

South Park Commissioners. Record of Progress. Calumet Park. 1916.

South Park Commissioners. General Plan for Calumet Park. 1921.

South Park Commissioners. Group of Park Buildings with Boiler House. Calumet Park, June 21, 1922.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Chicago Park District Special Collections. various dates. (includes aerial photographs).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Calumet Park, Chicago

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is bounded on the north by the north curb-line of East 95th Street, on the south by the Illinois-Indiana State line, on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the eastern portion of Elgin Joliet & Eastern (E J & E) Railroad right-of-way.

Boundary Justification

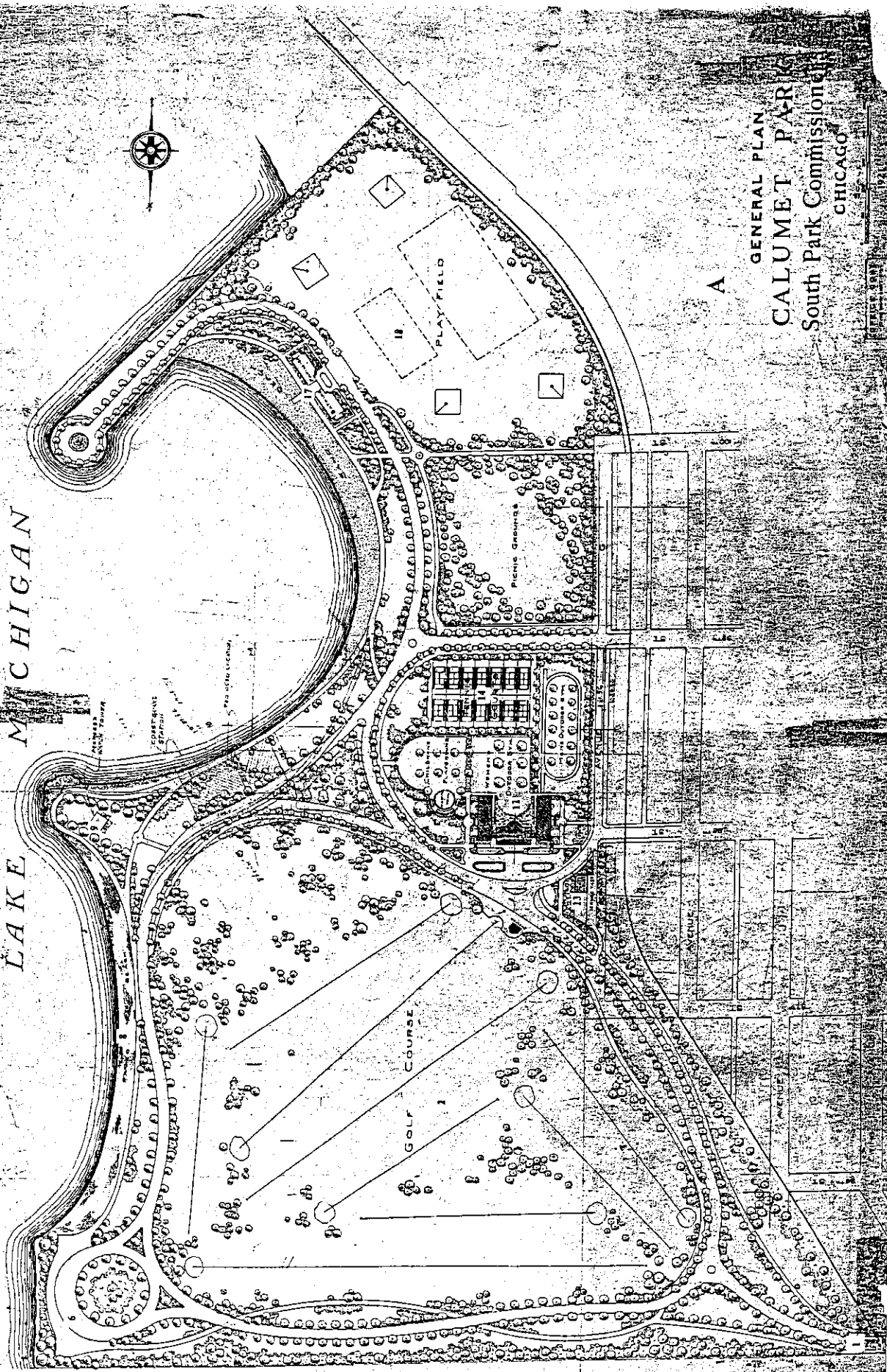
The is the plot of land historically associated with the park during its period significance, along with a 4.98-acre extension to the park which was acquired in 1993.

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	455470	4619156
2	16	456356	4619181
3	16	456211	4617990
4	16	456345	4617473
5	16	455755	4618371

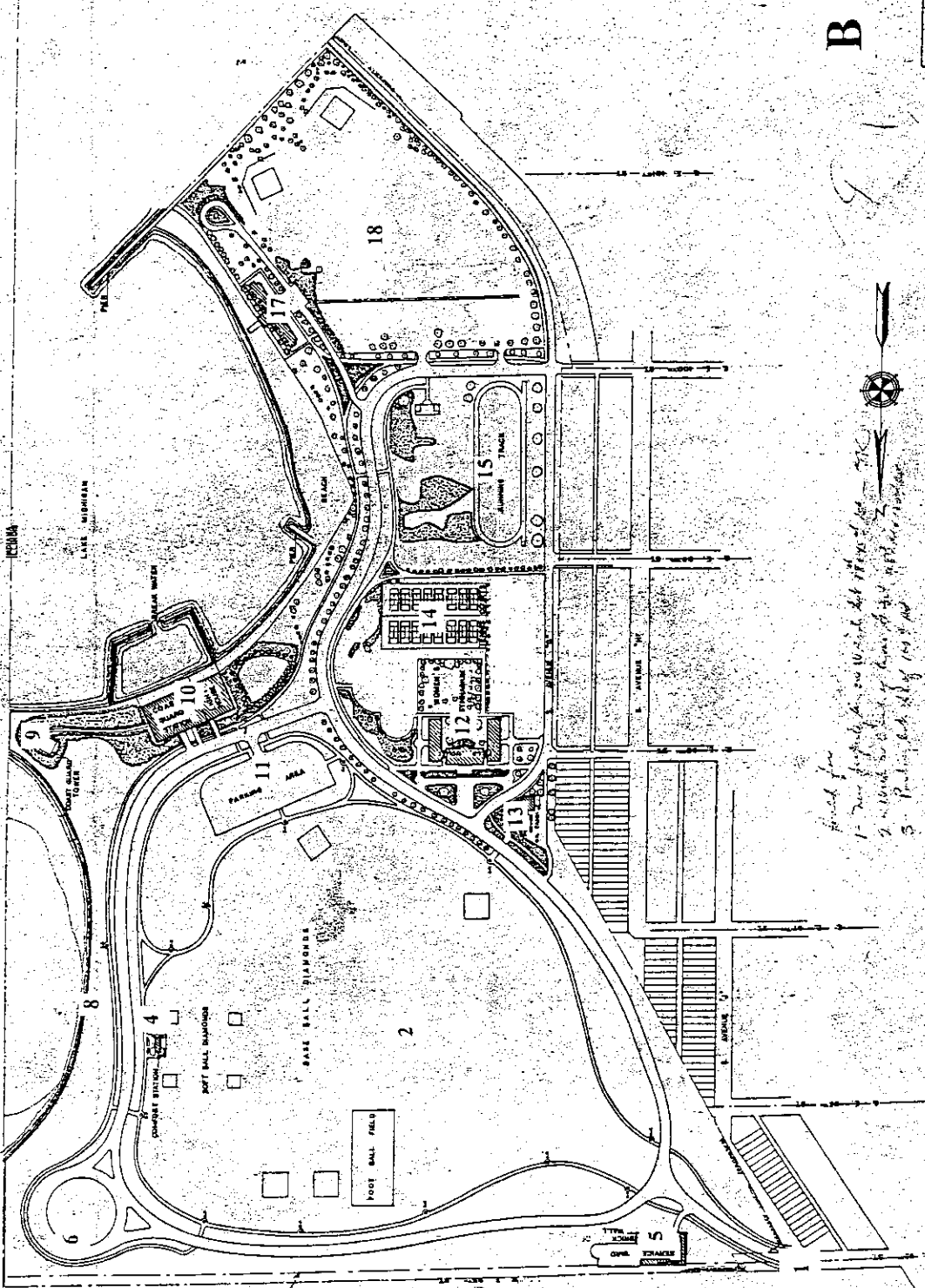


LAKÉ MICHIGAN



GENERAL PLAN
CALUMET PARK
South Park Commission
CHICAGO

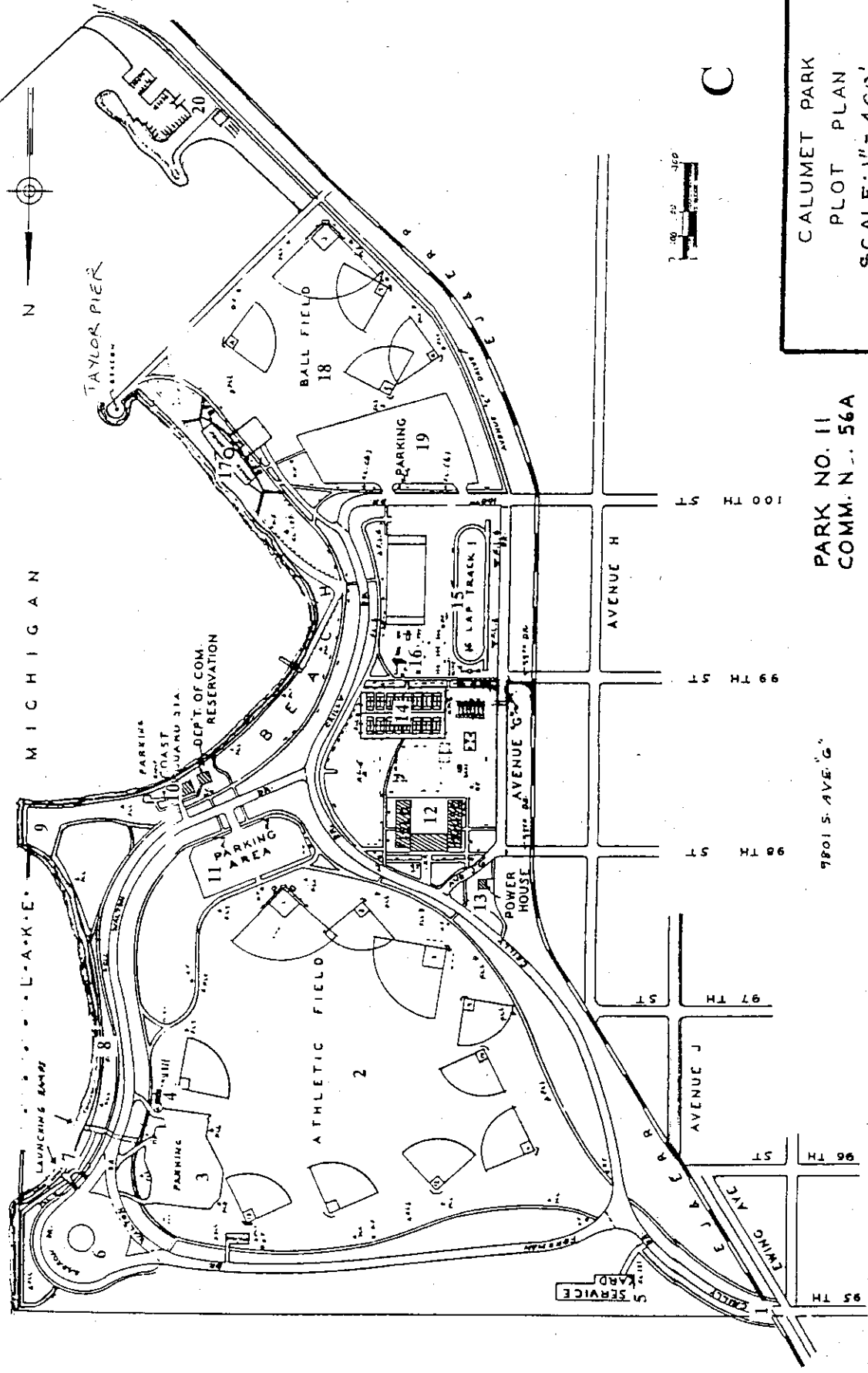




found for
 1. New property on West side of lot 2
 2. New property on East side of lot 2
 3. Property at 100' W. of lot 2

B

MADE BY SURVEYED BY DATE	MADE FOR PURPOSES OF DATE
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT	
CALUMET PARK	
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY	
GENERAL PLAN	
SCALE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY DATE	DATE DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY DATE



CALUMET PARK
 PLOT PLAN
 SCALE: 1" = 400'
 CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

PARK NO. 11
 COMM. N. 56A

7801 S. AVE. G
 1 City of Chicago, 1964

- Landscape includes athletic fields (2, 18), roadways (1, 6), concrete promenade (8), green space (9), beach and revetment walls--contributing
- Parking Lot (3) --non-contributing
 - 2 Boat Launches (7) --non-contributing
 - Field house (12) --contributing
 - Running Track (15) --contributing
 - Parking Lot (19) --contributing
 - Comfort Station/ Shelter (4) --contributing
 - Coast Guard Station (10) --non-contributing
 - Powerhouse/Boiler House (13) --contributing
 - Children's Playground (16) --non-contributing
 - 4.98 acres added in 1993 (20) --non-contributing
 - Maintenance Yard Bldg. (5) --contributing
 - Parking Lot (11) --contributing
 - Tennis Courts (14) --contributing
 - Beach House (17) --non-contributing

Saint Johns vicinity, 97000347,
LISTED, 8/19/03

ARKANSAS, UNION COUNTY,
El Dorado Commercial Historic District,
Courthouse Square, portions of Main, Jefferson, Washington, Jackson, Cedar and
Locust Sts.,
El Dorado, 03000773,
LISTED, 8/21/03

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
Andalusia,
1471-1475 Havenhurst Dr.,
Los Angeles, 03000775,
LISTED, 8/21/03

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY,
McPhee and McGinnity Paint Factory,
2519 Walnut St.,
Denver, 03000776,
LISTED, 8/21/03

COLORADO, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY,
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Trout Lake Water Tank,
along North Trout Lake Rd.,
Ophir vicinity, 03000777,
LISTED, 8/21/03

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT,
Springland Springhouse--Springland (Boundary Increase),
3517 Springland Ln, NW,
Washington, 03000779,
LISTED, 8/21/03

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Armour Square,
Bounded by W 33rd St., W 34th Place, S. Wells Ave. and S. Shields Ave.,
Chicago, 03000789,
LISTED, 8/19/03
(Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Calumet Park,
9801 South Avenue G,
Chicago, 03000788,
LISTED, 8/21/03
(Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Davis Square,
Roughly bounded by W. 44th St., W, 45th St., S. Marshfield Ave. and S.
Hemitage Ave.,
Chicago, 03000787,
LISTED, 8/18/03
(Chicago Park District MPS)

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Palmolive Building,
919 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, 03000784,
LISTED, 8/21/03

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Reid House,